On the evening of Wednesday, the 1st of December, the Corps Legislatif of France met for the purpose of making its official declaration of the number of votes given on the plebiscite for re-establishing the Empire in France. The tribunes were crowded, and all the persons occupying them apparently belonged to the higher classes of society. The number of deputies present was two hundred and forty, and all wore their grand official costume.

A solemn silence took place when M. BILLAULT, the President, preceded by the Messengers of State and the Ushers, and accompanied by the Vice President and Secretaries, entered the house.

The President, after taking his seat, proceeded to read the official declaration of the Legislative body, to the effect that the French people has by an immense majority called Louis Napoleon to be Emperor of the French. The following is the vote: Null 68,826

Majority for Louis Napoleon, Emperor...7,547,718 The following is the official document read by M BILLAULT, viz:

"DECLARATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY. "The Legislative Body, having taken into considers tion the senatus-consultum of November 7, 1852; "Having considered the decree of the same day, calling

"Having considered the decree of the same day, calling on the French people to vote on the acceptance or rejection of the plebicite proposed by the Senate;
"Looking at the decree of November 7, 1852, convoking the Legislative body for the purpose of verifying the regularity of the votes, of summing them up, and of declaring the result;
"After having examined and verified in the sittings of its large and a November 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, and of

its bureaux of November 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, and of December 1, the proces-verbaux of the votes given in the eighty-six Departments and Algeria, and by the land and sea forces;
"After having heard, in the sittings of November 30

and December 1, a report to it by its bureaux, and having confirmed by a vote, after each of these reports, the re-gularity and exactitude of the figures examined, such as they are set down in the table annexed to the present de-claration.

claration;

"Considering that in presence of the immense majority of votes already ascertained to be given in favor of the plebiacite, there is no necessity for waiting for the few process-verbaux drawn up in distant localities, and of which the verification will be made hereafter, and that it is fitting, in order to comply with the national will, to proclaim without delay the great event which fixes the destinies of Declares-

"1. That the operations of the vote have been every where freely and regularly accomplished.
"2. That the general summing-up of votes given on the

plebiscite has given—

"Seven million eight hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-nine (7,824,189) bulletins bearing the word yes.
"Two hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred

and forty-five (253,145) bulletins bearing the word so.
"And sixty-three thousand three hundred and twenty six bulletins NULL!

"In consequence, the Legislative Body declares—
"That the French people, convoked to vote in its comitia
on the 21st and 22d of November, 1852, has accepted the

following plebiscite:
"The French people wills the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with succession to his direct descendants, legiti-mate or adopted; and gives him the right to regulate the order of succession to the Throne in the Bonaparte family as is set forth in the senatus-consultum of November 7,

"A unanimous cry of 'Vive l'Empereur' greeted this declaration, and the Legislative Body decided by acclamation that it would proceed the same evening, at eight o'clock, to the Palace of St. Cloud, to present to his Majesty the Emperor the result of the votes of the French people. ... Given at the Palace of the Legislative Body, in public

sitting, this 1st day of December, 1852. "BILLAULT

" President of the Legislative Body. "Dolloz." Duke DE TABENTE. " Baron Eschassenieux,

" Dugas, Secretaries.

Scarcely had M. BILLAULE terminated reading this declaration, when cries of "Vive l'Empereur" burst out from every part of the Chamber, tribunos and all. The whole assembly then rose and again

Immediately afterward the members proceeded in full costume to St. Cloud, where they had audience of the Prince President, who was surrounded by all his Ministers and other State functionaries, when majorities, and are yet in office. The clear result of the gold. Seven tons of gold were lying at Adelaide Gully the President of the Legislative Assembly said:

"SIRE: We lay before your Majesty the solemn expression of the national will. In the midst of the ovations which were decreed to you by popular enthusiasm, you showed no anxiety to assume a crown which was offered to you on all sides, but desired that France should have time for reflection; you wished that the supreme decision, by which a people, master of itself, disposes sover-eignly of its destiny, should only be taken coolly and in

complete liberty.
"Your wish, sire, is accomplished; a free ballot, secret, and open to all, has been honestly examined under the eyes of all. Summing up eight millions of votes, its gives to the legitimacy of your Government the widest basis on which any Government in the world has ever been established. From the day when six millions of votes, col-lected for you by the Government itself which they called you to replace, deposited in your hands the fate of the country, France, at each new ballot, has marked by ad-ditional millions of votes the continued increase of her Without as within her municipalities in her fêtes as in her votes, every where her feelings have burst forth. From one end of the country to the other, flocking on your steps, hastening from all parts to salute the man of their hopes and of their faith, our people have sufficiently made known to the world that you are their Emperor, the Emperor chosen by the people, and that you carry with you that national spirit which, on the day marked out by Providence, crowns new dynastics, and seats them in place of those which it no longer animates. "Taking shelter under an immense recollection of glory, under what it holds most precious—its honor abroad, its

security at home, and the immortal principle of 1789— the firm basis of the new French society so powerfully organized by the Emperor, your uncle, our nation again organized by the Emperor, your uncle, our nation again raises up, with proud love, that dynasty of the Bonapartes raises up, with proud love, that dynasty of the Bonapartes which sprung from him, and which was not overthrown by French hands. But, while preserving a proud remembrance of the great events of war, it hopes to find from you the great things of peace. Having already seen you at work, it expects from you a resolute, prompt, and prosperous government. In order to aid you in it, it surrounds you with all its sympathies, it delivers itself wholly up to you. Take, then, Sire, take from the hands of France that glorious crown which she offers you. Never has a royal brow worn one more legitimate or more popular."

The EMPEROR, as we must henceforth style him then addressed both Chambers as follows:

" Massieurs: The new reign which you this day inaugurate derives not its orign, as so many others recorded in history have done, from violence, from conquest, or from fraud. It is what you have just declared it-the legal result of the will of a whole people who consolidate to bills on the subject of railways. Mr. Narien, the At- minished by this operation. We will not follow this noble in calms that which they had founded in the midst of torney General for Ireland, has given notice of four bills

"I am penetrated with gratitude towards the nation which three times in four years has sustained me by its suffrages, and each time has only augmented its majority to increase my power; but the more that power increases in extent and vital power, the more does it need enlightened men, such as those who every day surround meindependent men, such as those whom I address-to guide me by their counsel, to bring back my authority within proper limits, if it could ever quit them.

I take from you this day, with the crown, the name of Napoleon the Third, because the will of the people has bestowed it on me in their acclamations, because the whole nation has ratified it. Is it then to be inferred that, in accepting the title, I fall into the error imputed to the Prince who, returning from exile, declared null and void all that had been done in his absence? Far from me be such a wild mistake. Not only do I recognise the Governments which have preceded me, but I inherit in some manner all that they have secomplished, of good and of evil; for Governments which succeed one to ano-

"But the more completely that I accept all that for fifty years history transmits to us, with her inflexible authority, the less is it permitted me to pass in silence over the ous reign of the head of my family, and the regular though ephemeral title of his son, whom the two chambers proclaimed in the last burst of vanquished patriotism. Thus, then, the title of Napoleon THE THIRD is not one of the dynastic superannuated pretensions which seem to be an insult to good sense and to truth: it is the homage rendered to a Government which was legitimate, and to which we owe the brightest pages of our modern history. My reign does not date from 1815; it dates from this very moment, when you have announced the suffrages of the nation.

"Receive, then, my thanks, gentlemen of the Chamber of Deputies, for the eclat you have given to the manifestation of the national will, by rendering it more evident by your supervision, and more imposing by your declaration. I thank you also, gentlemen of the State, for having been the first to address congratulations to me, as you were the first to give expression to the popular wish. Aid me, all of you, to set firm in the land, upset by too many revolutions, a stable government, which shall have for its basis religion, probity, and love. For the suffering classes, receive here my oath that no sacrifice shall be wanting on my part to ensure the prosperity of my country; AND WHILST I MAINTAIN PRACE I WILL YIELD IN NOTHING WRICH MAY TOUCH THE HONOR OR THE DIGNITY OF FRANCE."

The most enthusiastic cries of "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive Napoleon III," followed the speech and the EMPEROR, again thanking M. Mesnard and M. Billault, retired to his apartments with the same cere-

mony which marked his entry. The Moniteur contains a decree headed, "Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French. To all present and to come, greeting.'

Then follows a recital of the senatus-consulte, followed by a decree for its promulgation. The second article is as follows: "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor of the French under the name of Napoleon III."

By a second decree the Minister of War, St. Arnaud, General Magnan and General de Castellane are created Marshals of France, in consideration of the ability and courage displayed by them in defence of the country un-

der the grave circumstances through which it had passed. The Courts of Appeal are to be called Courts Imperial, and law officers of the State are to take the title Im The seal of the Emperor is to be a crowned Imperial

Eagle reposing on thunder, (reposant sur la foudre.) All official seals are to be after the same model. All offences committed by the press and publication are pardoned, fines remitted, and imprisonments annulled.

The warnings given to papers are withdrawn. National Guards under disciplinary penalties are re-

lieved from them. The reserve of the Etat Major General of the Army, suppressed in 1848, is restored.

A day's pay is allowed to non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and sailors in the new copper coin, in celebration of the promulgation of the Empire. The city was illuminated in the evening, but the grea

fetes were put off till the coronation. The Emperor was to be proclaimed in all the departments on Sunday, the 5th instant.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, DECEMBER 3, 1852.

The great event in the Parliamentary proceed ings hitherto is the debate on Mr. VILLIERS'S resolutions respecting free-trade, and the result, which we stated last week. This result showed that "protection" could only muster fifty-three votes in its defence. These fifty-three votes, says the Times, include "sharp lawyers, successful merchants, railway gents, crazy pamphleteers, and eloquent Irish barristers." The Ministerial journals, strangeto say, claim two victories upon this occasion, and simply upon the ground that the Ministers voted in the majority on both divisions. It appears to us that they knew they were sure to have a beating. and they preferred to receive it from a gold-header bamboo in the hands of Lord PALMERSTON, rather than from a rough crabtree cudgel in those of Mr. VILLIERS; therefore they voted against the latter, and humbly acquiesced in the infliction of the former. swelling the majority which passed a vote of cenwas their cheval de bataille, their ostensible claim to confican be said to be victorious is, that they voted in both act; and the great body of Protectionists had the wit to capitulate on comparatively mild conditions. The House August 18th. had resolved not to make it a party question, and therefore let Ministers remain undistured in office for the present. The triable still to come, and a fair trial we presume it to be; but the determination not to have that trial on abstract resolutions about free-trade is owing to the generous policy of the free-traders, particularly of England from Australia, California, and by the West India strength of Mr. D'Israeli's own forces in the House. all present political attraction. Skilful in effecting a playful but nevertheless a very summary ejectment of a Ministry, he has now shown himself equally adroit in saving one from well-merited destruction. The only colleagues, while those whose official existence he has so have exceeded the exports; and if they have, they did so his political life.

CLANRICARDE upon the propriety of passing resolutions that much of the gold which you have received has come by that body respecting free-trade analogous to those to England to pay for an excess of imports. Well, if the an active demand this week for almost all classes of passed in the House of Commons. Last night the Marbalance of trade with England be against America, it is American securities, and prices are well supported
onis finding he could not carry his own resolution aconits clear that England has had no occasion to send her. Messrs. D. Bell & Co.'s list is as follows: quis, finding he could not carry his own resolution, ac- quite clear that England has had no occasion to send her cepted that proposed by Lord DERRY, which the Times Australian gold to the United States to pay her debts. says is " merely making their lordships say free-trade is We beg to ask Lord Granby what fortunate country of a bad thing, and has done us no good, but it is now the countries has got the missing £10,000,000? He answer law of the land, and it is better not to go on changing the question partly by finding another outlet for it. The the law forever; so let us set the question at rest, and average emigration for the last five years from the Britisl take up with free-trade." "This appears," says the Isles has been, he says, 312,000 persons. The average Times, "to be the sum and substance of Lord DERBY's outfit, he says, of each person was £5 10s., and there

Parliament has plenty of work upon its hands. One hundred and seventeen election petitions have been presented, affecting the seats of more than 120 membersnearly one-fifth part of the House-and notice has been country would be paid for in this country, we cannot congiven of one hundred and sixty-four bills or amendments | ceive how the quantity of gold in England has been dieight million-is increased or increasing ten times over, while the population is diminishing at the rate of a quar- from this speech, either the one or the other of the ter of a million a year. It has been a mournful puzzle latter. until this day why twenty thousand Irish capitalists should have invested nearly forty millions pounds of money in novel by Curren Bell, the author of Jane Eyre; Kaffra the English funds, while the under production of Ireland was a spectacle to the world. Now, not only is some of Thousand miles ride through the Argentine Provinces, by W that money invested in the purchase of Irish soil, but McCann; The Royalist and the Republican, a story of the gold is pouring in on the four winds to fertilize the fields of Kentish Insurrection; Australia as it is, by F. LANCELOT industry, and give to Ireland enough and to spare. To Esq.; The Lieutenant's Story, by Lady CATHERINE LONG afford her a fair chance; to loosen the bonds of the land- The Companion to the British Almanac for 1853 contain owners, and open a way for capital to flow in, is the object of all recent law reforms for Ireland, and eminently of Mr. Napier's four proposed bills. These bills are designed to help the landlord and tenant to work together for their common interests. One of them consolidates no less than two hundred statutes. The first bill provides for making loans for the improvement of land. The se-

ther are, notwithstanding different origin, liable for their cond facilitates the leasing of land. The third releases for the mmense development which they have given to dern principle of contract. The last bill relates to the tenant right subject, and will occasion much debate, and States intelegraph reporting. upon which Mr. Napier invites the widest discussion. The Administration is certainly evincing a very laudable desirs to promote the welfare of Ireland, and will unlish Attorney General (Sir F. THESIGER) has given notice of a bill to amend the law relating to the stamp duty on newspapers. This notice has excited much attention; one supposition is, that the amendment is to make Dick-ENS'S Household Narrative and similar publications liable to the duty, whilst other persons suppose that it is the commencement of a crusade against the liberty of the press at the instigation of France. We are sorry to say that BELGIUM and PIEDMONT—the last places on the Continent of Europe where the forms of constitutional government survived-have thought it prudent to bow to the mandate of France in this respect. It may be said that, at the present moment, every press in Europe, except that of England, is under consorship, a melanchely feature of the commencement of the Imperial sway of Napo-LEON III, which dates from this day. Exile or the dungeon has disposed of the troublesome classes by tens of thousands. Popery is aggressive and triumphant; the priests have got education wholly into their hands; nowhere in Italy can the Bible now be read; the Jesuits are masters every where; and at last France announces herself satisfied. This state of things, however, will not be submitted to in England. "Whatever may take place else-

where," said Chief Justice CAMPBELL, a few days ago, " I trust that this country will be able to continue to boast of a free press, and that questions of history, mo-dern and ancient, may be freely discussed by any body without any apprehension of legal interference. The authorities in the old books, when the law of libel was not authorities in the old books, when the law of libel was not settled, or when it was tyrannically and vexatiously settled, which laid it down that to impute to any high officer of the Crown any incompetency for his office was libellous on the Government itself, have long ago been exploded. There can be no impropriety in calling in question the competency of any public functionary for the due and efficient discharge of his duty."

These remarks, which fix the law of libel in England were made by Lord CAMPBELL on the oceasion of refusing a criminal information against the Quarterly Review, ap plied for by Sir CHARLES NAPIER, on the ground of a libe in reference to his administration of Scinde. There is a new proof of the condition of the French press in the fact that a journal is not allowed to change its principal editor, or to be sold, without the authorization of the Gorernment. Le Constitutionnel, Le Presse, and more than twenty provincial papers, which have already received two warnings, may new be suppressed without ceremony, if they publish an article which may be looked upon as offensive, and the effect of these warnings does not cease at any certain period. The papers to which they have been given may be suppressed after two or three years as well as after two months.

The returns of the Bank of England do not show any material alteration from those of last week; the circula-tion has diminished £578,987, the public deposites increased to £687,831, and the bullion increased £48,242. We expect the next returns will exhibit a large increasein the latter article. The demand for money has increased, and the rate of discount has advanced to two per cent. The demand is entirely for business purposes. The London market is now the cheapest in the world for money, and persons who can use money in Paris at 3 per cent., n Brussels at 4, or in Odessa at 8, come here as borrowers. The vast amount of gold which has arrived and is nnounced as being on the way to England has caused the estimate to be now made in tons, and the question is eagerly asked, where and how is all this to end? Every arrival, too, brings news of fresh discoveries. The supply from California also appears to be as large as ever; and, although there is an evident increase of business every where, and numerous new channels for trade are constantly opening, they do not solve the question as to the result of this apparently endless golden harvest. The total amount of gold received, from the date of the first discovery of Australian gold to the 31st of July, is stated dent of the Times: at 1,265,640 ounces, or about £5,000,000 from Victoria; whilst from New South Wales to the 14th August it was about £2,500,000 in actual value. The following items of information may help to give some idea of Australian affairs. The Eagle, which brought over 150,000 ounces of gold, made her passage from Port Phillip in seventy-eight days, being ten days shorter than the shortore than double what any othe from £50 to £60 was paid to every man for the run. A dence and support. The only way in which the Ministry party of four men from Adelaide turned up one morning between breakfast and dinner 150 lbs, weight of pure debate was, that a large majority of free-traders, in or- for want of horses to bring it to Melbourne, and more was der to close the question, and give the country leisure daily accumulating. The government assayer at Melfor noble pursuits, agreed to accept less severe terms of bourne has been directed to prepare for coining, if that capitulation than some honest men were prepared to ex- measure should appear desirable. No less than 9,488 ounces of gold were deposited for assay on one morning,

The following statements, made by the Marquis of GRANBY during the late debate in the House of Commons, have a bearing upon this question, and almost induce us to join in the inquiry, what has become of the gold? His Lordship states that the quantity of gold received in the fifty-one Peclites and Liberals who voted with Gov. steamers, between June and September, was £11,000,000: ernment on Mr. Villiers's resolutions, and not to the the gold in the Bank of England on the 5th June was £20,686,517; on the 2d of October it was £21,811,596. Lord PALMERSTON has managed to monopolize credit for Therefore, no great quantity of the imported gold had adroitness, and to make himself the centre and focus of gone there. "Surely that showed that gold had gone out of the country to pay for the articles they had imported, and that if it had not been for this large importation of the precious metals they would have had a recurrence of the panic of 1847." This observation was received drawback to this display of power is, that the men he by his Lordship's party with loud cheers; but we have turned out of office were his political friends and old yet to learn that the imports for the last nine months promptly rescued never missed an opportunity of abus- because the vast amount of idle capital urged on speculang and calling him to account for almost every act of tion, and the extra purchases (if made) would not have been made had not this increased capital existed; and Ministers have, however, yet to undergo the ordeal of therefore they would not have caused any crisis. If we motion in the House of Lords made by the Marquis of recollect right, some of your political economists say fore, he says, "two millions had been expended upor emigration." Now, without examining his Lordship's calculations too closely, we will attend to his argument and observe that, as the outfits of the emigrants from this member of Parliament further in his dissertation upon relative to that country. Ireland is certainly in a posi- gold and emigration. It certainly is not accessary tha tion requiring immediate attention. The landed proprie- a marquis or a member of Parliament should be an adep tary so lately only eight thousand in a population of over in arithmetic, or capable of reasoning correctly; for here is a person who is both the former, and is not, judging

> The following new publications are announced: A new ria and its inhabitants, by the Rev. F. P. FLEMING; Two some curious and useful Essays. An article "On the dif ficulty of a correct description of Books," by Mr. D. Morgan, shows that there are many more difficulties in cataloguing a large library than are dreamed of by most people. An article on Electric Telegraghs brings down and gives due credit to the citizens of the United States Laura; the child has only got wind in its stomach.

the relations between landlord and tenant from the con-fusion between the old feudal understanding and the moimprovements which have been adopted in the United

Againwe have to look to ERANCE for the leading items of our freign budget, for the affairs of France mix themselves up and seem to form the present business of neardoubtedly strengthen themselves by so doing. The Eng- ly all Europe. We know not what the British Government perceive "looming in the future," but there is no doubt that orders have been given for the laying down several additional war steamers of a large size, and that an appropriation will be asked for a considerable additional umber of seamen, report says 7,000.

The impire is at length a fait accompli. The Corps Legislatif proclaimed yesterday the final result of votes on the plébiscite, as follows:

The voes in December, 1851, which elected Louis Na-POLEON resident for ten years were :

The result of the present election was preclaimed midst unanimous cries of "Vive P Empereur " diatay afterwards the whole Corps Legislatif went to ers bring to us the treasures of California, put them St. Cloud, in contume, to present the result to the new- in exporting shape for foreign accommodation. We

Thou hast it now : King, Cawdor, Glamis, all,

The Empire was proclaimed yesterday in Paris at ten is our duty to pay the balance promptly. cbck, and the new Emperor made his triumphal entry at me o'clock. Louis Napoleon made a speech to the Cops Legislatif when that body made their report of the voes taken at the election. This speech, the Times thinks, not of an absolutely pacific tendency. The most II, which he has assumed. He professes to recognise and to inherit in some sort all that has been accomplished, both of good and evil, by the Governments which have preceded him, but accompanies this declaration with no expression of deference to the laws they have enacted, or the engagements they have contracted." avertissements suspended over several newspapers will be considered as null and void.

of the French Army and Navy:

FLEET ... Vessels of the line Sailing vessels Small steamers

The Navy, both divisions, is manned by 1,872 officers and 27,000 gunners, marines, and sailors. SPAIN and PORTUGAL do not together furnish a single word of news. And from ITALY we have only the follow- State Treasurer. ng paragraph relating to the Pope and the new Emperor of France, as found in a letter from the Paris correspon-

"A private letter has been very recently received from Rome, from which it would appear that each the first time announced his disinclination to come to Paris to consecrate the new Emperor. Fresh negotiations have, however, been commenced to induce his Holiness to change his purpose, which, it would appear, has been expressed with a certain degree of firmness, though with his usual mildness, and which has held out even after the receipt mildness, and which has held out even after the receipt felters from several of the French prelates. Pius VII.

At four o'clock another shock was felt, though not so violant as the previous one, and at seven o'clock a slight tremor Rome, from which it would appear that the Pope has for the first time announced his disinclination to come to Paris previously made. The following is an abridgment seventy-eight days, being ten days shorter than the short-est before known, whilet the quantity of gold brought was having been cited as a precedent, the Pope is said to have nasty : that was entirely an exceptional case. The mo-

> Nor does the whole of GERMANY furnish more than one hort paragraph from Berlin and another from Vienna. The former is that the Prussian Government has resolved to propose to the Chamber not only an augmentation of the budget of war, but also that of worship, chiefly with a view of affording the Protestant Church the means of combatting the propaganda hostile to its interests. The new budget is intended to restore Prussia to its full importance as a tached to restore Prussia to its full importance as a tached to the store of th

nearly at an end. The Admiral had died of cholera. The army was healthy.

London Stock Exchange, 3 o'clock : The construction put upon Louis Napoleon's speech and the uncertainty as to the budget have together a very depressing effect on the market; consols, both for cash and account, 101 to

We have no late quotations from Paris. There has been Redeemable.

8-	United States 5 per cent. bonds	1865	98	99
or	Do. 6 per cent, bonds	1862	104	105
19	Do. 6 per cent. bonds	1868	1101	111
ie	Do. 6 per cent insur'ce		52112	9.70
201	stook	1867-1868	108	109
h	New York State 5 per cents	1858-1860	97	98
ze	Pennsylvania 5 per cents		861	874
0-	Do. 5 per cent bonds	1852	95	-
231	Ohio 6 per centa	1875	1074	1081
n	Massachusetts 5 per cent. sterling		ATT THE	10 10
8	bonds	1868	108	109
t,	Massachusetts 5 per cent. dollar			
	bonds	1872	971	983
is	Illinois Internal Improvement 6		W23	86.13
1-	per cent		78	75
i-	Ditto Interest	-	47	-
e	Maryland 5 per cent, sterling			
e	bonds		98	99
n	Alabama 5 per cents	1863	85	87
at	Alabama 5 per cent. sterl'g bonds	1858-9-66	87	89
00.8	Virginia 6 per cent. bonds	1886	1001	1011
pt	Kentucky 6 per cent	1868	991	1003
re	Tennessee 6 per cent	1892	98	99
g	Canada 6 per cent. sterling bonds	1874	115	1153
33.4	Do do do	1876	115	116
ie	Boston city 5 per cents	1858-1862	92	93
83	Boston 4 per cent. sterling bonds	1872	102	103
w	Montreal city 6 per cents	1857-1865	85	86
200	New York city 5 per cent. sterling			
2-	bonds	1855-1870	. 96	97
00	Pennsylvania Central Bailroad 6			
7.	per cents	1880	98	100
100	Philadelphia and Reading Rail-			
ie	road 6 per et. mertgage b'ds.	1860	86	87
7.	New York and Erie 7 per cents,			
9.	first mortgage	1868-1869	105	106
72.8	Ditto 7 per cent., 2d mortgage	1859	95	96
1,8	Ditto 7 per cents, convertible	1862	911	912
f-	Michigan Central Spercents, con-		17 100	100
æ	vertible	1860	102	103
-	Ohio and Pennsylvania 7 per cts	1865-1866	90	-

Young Mother, (scho is extremely sentime her first-born, in the cradle, is excessively are whispering to thee, my own darling to Grandmother, legicomely

TO THE EDITORS.

Since the discovery of the California gold mines. much time has been taken up in Congress discussing the importance of a mint there and a mint here, and no doubt the subject will be resumed during the present session. Whether a mint be established in the city of New York, or any other place, is a theless he begs leave to make a suggestion. If the mints already in existence are incompetent to put in export shape the large amount of "the dust" constantly coming from California, other mints should be established forthwith. As the tariff of 1846 was formed for the special benefit of all persons he was gifted. living out of the United States, why not construct another mint, so that the dust may be more rapidly returned to this country on occasional visits. He resided converted into coin to accommodate foreigners? It is, true that another mint would be an additional tax on the People; but as they, through their servants in Congress, pass bills that keep us always in debt to Europe, so they should pass bills to liquidate the debt as speedily as possible. Complaints will come from abroad if large amounts of gold dust are per-mitted to sleep in the Philadelphia mint, and this would be a blot upon our escutcheon. Let us then make a clean breast of it; and, as fast as the steammade Emperor. Thus may it be said to Louis Napoleon are certainly a generous people. We have had that as it was to Macbeth good a name. Besides, if we will buy fifty or a hundred millions per annum more than we sell, it

South of Mason & Dixon's Line. DECEMBER, 1852.

FLORIDA AFFAIRS.

The New Orleans Picayune has the following view of the late Message of Governor Brown to the

Legislature of Florida: " The most important part is devoted to the subject of internal improvements within the State. Florida is in the rear of every other State in progress and in the improvement of her vast natural resources. Colonized nearly He distinctly avows that the title of Napoleon II. was three hundred years ago, possessing millions of acres of legitimate and regular, although ephemeral, and calls fertile land, proverbial for her fine climate, with a seaupon the world to recognise in his own title the claims coast twelve hundred miles in extent, fine harbors and of his predecessor, though it was precisely against those rivers, she is yet very weak in numbers, without public claims that all Europe stood assembled and victorious in works, and almost without public spirit. The munificent arms." He concludes with observing that, "while he land flonation of Congress lies unappropriated. The Gowill maintain peace, he will yield in nothing which may vernor recites these facts, and, without analyzing too touch the honor and dignity of France." The first act closely the cause of these deficiences, very earnestly urges of the Emperor is, however, a very gracious one. All a State movement by the coming Legislature for the estabpenalties recorded against the press are forgiven, and the some changes in the State laws to facilitate the formation of internal improvement corporations. He particularly objects to the power which the State reserves of repealing The Koher Zeitung gives the following as the statistics of the French Army and Navy:

Charters, and recommends amendments embracing these views particularly to the charter of the Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad Company. There is no other definite scheme recommended in the message on the subject of 60,000 railroads, and only the general suggestion that public and private means should be united in some State enterprise, while the State fund is entire, and local schemes ave not yet been able to obtain any portion of it for iso-

"The Indian removal question takes up considerable space in the message. The Governor has no faith at all in the sincerity of Billow Bowlegs, the Seminole chief, who lately visited Washington and made an engagement

18 or promise to remove with the remainder of the tribe to

the West. He believes that cuming chief never intended

19 to keep the promise, and says that since the return of the

10 delegation to Florida Billy has declared that he never will

remove peaceably. The Legislature is therefore advised

to determine the measures and the time for State action in order to compel the removal, should these anticipations of 100 Billy's treachery prove well founded.'

The Legislature has elected State officers, as follows: M. D. PAPY, Attorney General; F. L. VILLEPIQUE, Secretary of State; JOHN BEARD, Comptroller; C. H. ACSTIN,

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ST. JAGO DE CUBA. Late Jamaica papers furnish some particulars of the late earthquake at St. Jago de Cuba on the 26th

Ill, and reigns by right of succession, a favor cannot be demanded for him which might with equal right be demanded for him which might with equal right be demanded by all the Catholic sovereigns of Europe; and in such case the whole of a Pope's life would be spent in found placed north and south.

The destruction is great. We can only at this moment afford our readers a brief detail of the disasters that have ema-

nated from the event.

EDIFICES DESTROYED.—The Exchequer Office; the Hotel of

girls, a black and a brown, who escaped with only a few brui-ses about the body. They were extracted from amid the

We are informed of the following strange event that trans-pired in the house of Don Jose Maria Rodriques: During the commotion of the earth a female child was asleep in its bed, eside one of the walls within the house, while its mother and a little girl were reposing at the other side in an adjoining chamber, and near to the third wall. Both walls fell, yet neither of the three received any jojury. Among the shipping some individuals were playing at

draughts during the earthquake, some of whom threw themsolves into the sea, so violent were the undulations. A slight
shock occurred at twenty-three minutes past 2 o'clock P.M.
The edifices attached to the estate called Ignoranda have
all been destroyed; fortumately there were no persons in them An account published in one of the Kingston papers says

that three lives were lost, while on the other hand a letter of the 5th instant contradic that report. The private letters from St. Jago state that the cholera had materially declined, and the daily cases did not exceed four or five in number.

VALUABLE STATISTICAL WORK.

Mr. DaBow, of New Orleans, (editor of the popular Review bearing his name,) has just issued the third and last volume of his elaborate and important work on the Industrial Resources, &c. of the Southern and Western States, embracing a view of the commerce, agriculture, manufactures, internal improvements, slave and free labor, slavery institutions, products, &c. of the South; together with historical and statistical sketches of the different States and cities of the Union; statistics of the United States commerce and manufactures, from the earliest periods, compared with other leading Powers ; the results of the different census returns since 1790, and returns of the census of 1850, on population, agriculture, and general industry, &c., with an appendix." This comprehensive work contains a vast amount of in-

formation useful for public men in every part of the country; but for all intelligent citizens in the South and West especially it is an invaluable contribution. The mere index to the immense range of statistical matter it contains fills ten pages; and as Mr. DeBow has bestowed great labor in the compilation of the work, as well as great expense in publishing it, we may express the hope that he The angels will find an ample remuneration in the liberality of the DEATH OF HORATIO GREENOUGH.

On Saturday morning, Mr. HORATIO GREENOUGH, whose alarming illness was announced a few days ago, died of a brain fever.

He was born in the city of Boston, in 1805. He received his education in the Boston schools, and he was here most highly esteemed as a man and an artist. matter of utter indifference to the writer: never- He early exhibited, even while at school, a talent for the art by which he became so eminently distinguished, and which he prosecuted as the business of his life. He was graduated at Harvard College, in 1825, and soon after proceeded to Italy, where he devoted himself to the cultivation and improvement of the noble talent with which

He has spent most of his life since in Italy, having only

principally at Florence, devoting himself most enthusiastically and laboriously to the pursuit of his art. There he accomplished, besides many busts, a great number of works which added to his constantly-increasing reputation. The Medora, the Chanting Cherubs, and the Angel Abdiel, are among his beautiful productions in the early part of his residence abroad. About ten years since he finished his noble colossal statue of Washington, of which it was said some years since, with great truth, "We do not know the work which can justly be preferred to it, whether we consider the purity of the taste, the loftiness of the conception, the truth of the character, or the accuracy of anatomical study and mechanical skill." No one who sees this noble statue, standing as it does under

one who sees this noble statue, standing as it does under the canopy of heaven, beside the Capitol in Washington, but feels that for once the grandest of all possible subjects has been managed by talent altogether equal to it, and with entire success, in the conception and execution.

Mr. Greenough's last great work, executed at Florence under a contract with the Government, in pursuance of a resolution of Congressimale under Art. Van Buren's Administration, has a fet yet reached this country, but has been seen and unit creatly admired by great numbers of persons who have seen it in Italy. It consists of an allegorical group of statuary designed to embellish the pediment of the eastern portice of the Capitol at Washington, and it is represented as a work of exquisite taste in the conception and beauty in the execution. It was long ago completed, and the Government ordered that one of the vessels of the squadron in the Mediterranean, when on its return to the United States, should be sent to Leghorn to take it on board. Mr. Greenough, on being notified of this, caused the statuary to be properly packed and sent to Leghorn for shipment, where it was delivered more than twelve months ago, and he came himself to this country for the purpose of superintending the placing of it in the place of its destination. was delivered more than twelve months ago, and he came himself to this country for the purpose of superintending the placing of it in the place of its destination. After long delay a vessel was sent to Leghorn for the purpose of taking the work on board, but on account of an ob-stacle to getting the package down the hatches it was left behind, and it there still remains, subject to such

accidents as may be fall it in a common storehouse.

The accountable delay in the transportation of a work to which Mr. Greenough had devoted the most successful exercise of his skill, requiring a great sacrifice of time, labor, and expense, is much to be regretted. It naturally subjected him to severe disappointment and mortification, besides the inconvenience and loss of being detained from his home and from the pursuit of his avocations in Flo-

In one of his visits to this country Mr. Greenough was united in marriage to Miss Gore, of this city, by whom he has several children.

Mr. Greenough was most amiable in society, and in all

the relations of private life. His great success in his art, and the reputation which it conferred upon him, did not weaken at all his native modesty. He instinctively shrunk, on more than one occasion, from public demonstrations of respect which his fellow-citizens would gladly have

offered him.

A few weeks since he exhibited symptoms of the disease which so suddenly terminated his life. The inconsiderate announcement throughout the country that he was incurably insane gave the first information to most of his friends of his illness. He had, however, two or three weeks before exhibited symptoms of mental disease, which caused serious anxiety to his near friends, and to some of those who met him only in public. How far the anxiety to which we have alluded above may have had an injurious effect on his health, we have not the means of judgous effect on his health, we have not the means of judging. All efforts to afford relief by medical treatment proved unavailing, and he soon sunk under the violence of his disease. The community mourns the loss of one of its ornaments. To us a bright light is quenched. A man of genius is taken away in the apparent vigor of his days. For him the dark veil which momentarily shaded his bright vision has been lifted, and, free from all darkness and doubt, "he walks in glory."—Boston Daily Adv.

The United States mail steamship Illinois, for Aspinwall, with the mails for the Pacific, &c., sailed from New York on Monday with six hundred and fifty passengers for California, and 200 mechanics and laborers for the Panama railroad.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT PETERSBURG, (VA.)-Benig Sadler, confined in the jail at Petersburg for kidnapping and John Jones, confined for petit larceny, made their escape about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, under the following circumstances:

lowing circumstances:

Robert Traylor and George Williams, guards of the jail, whose duty it is fo feed the prisoners, went into the room where Sadler and Jones were confined, and gave them their breakfast. While a negro boy was going for a bucket of water the guards proceeded to feed other prisoners in an adjoining room, and while the officers were thus employed, Sadler and Jones rushed out of their room, closing behind them an iron grating, which locked in Traylor and Williams. On their way to the front door the fugitives encountered Mr. Joel Sturdivant, who told them to go back; but Sadler directed him to open the door, at the same time drawing from his pocket a pistol, of affording the Protestant Church the means of combatting the propaganda hostile to its interests. The new budget is intended to restore Prussia to its full importance as a military and Protestant State. The Austrian paragraph relates to the devastated condition of Hungary, the supply of provisions at Pesth being so short that prices have reached an enormous height. Instead of trying to restore agriculture or to encourage imports, the Government has fixed a maximum of prices. An additional tax has been levied on salt of seven shillings per hundred weight in Lombardy and five shillings sixpence in the Venetian territory.

There is no news from the Cape of Good Hope. The last Indian mail brings an account of the capture of Prome by the British troops, with the loss of only one killed and six wounded. The war was considered as nearly at an end. The Admiral had died of cholera. The

him.

Subsequent disclosures show that Sadler had determined to quit the jail, dead or alive. Letters to this offect were found upon his person, and also a will disposing of his property in case he should perish in the attempt. Prior to this charge of kidnapping he bore a fair character. The pistol in his possession was a five barrelled one, his person not having been searched at the time of his imprisonment.

Rowdyism meets with prompt and severe punishment in the Rowdyism meets with prompt and severe punishment in the Boston municipal court. On Saturday, William Moore, charged with a simple assault, was fined thirty-five dollars, and ordered to give bonds in one hundred dollars to keep the peace six months, to be paid in three days or go to the House of Correction for three months. Margaret Bess, an old woman, for an assault on a little girl, was fined twenty dollars, and, if not paid, then one month in jall; and Richard Forrest, for an assault, and J. B. Ambrosse, for resisting an officer, were each fined twenty-five dollars, and ordered to give honds to keep the peace for six months.

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER Public Men.—Just published, complete and ready for delivery, De Bow's Industrial Resources, &c. of the Southern and Western States: three very large volumes Svo., fine print, paper, and binding. Embracing a view of their Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Internal Improvements, Slave and Free Labor, Slavery Institutions, Products, &c. Price ten dollars complete; and when this amount is remitted direct, the volumes will be sent by mail free of postage.

Single numbers of the Raview supplied on order, or volumes bound at the actual cost.

und at the actual cost.

Office of the Review, Merchants' Exchange, over the Post Office, New Orleans.

The following is an extract from a note from the Hon. Geo. Bancroft, late Minister to England:

New YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1852.

DEAR Sin: If the statistics and past and future of the South and Southwest have been hitherto less displayed than those of the North, it can be said so no longer. Your work exceeds in merit any similar one with which I am acquainted in any other part of the Union. It will be a work to which I shall constantly look for instruction, and for a solid foundation for constantly look for instruction, and for a solid foundation for my habitual and ever unshaken confidence in the durability of the Union, and the glorious future that awaits the new de-

velopment of its resources. Very truly, yours, GRORGE B

DeBow's Review for December.

DeBow's Review for December.

This is a very large and very valuable number.

CONTENTS: Empire of Japan; Spain; Railroad System of the United States; Australia; Agricultural Department; Commercial Department; Miscellaneous Department; Editorial, &c.

A new and improved series of the Review will be commenced in January, which is warranted by the largely increased circulation—nearly double of what it was last year.

Under the new law the postage on the numbers is only two

cents each.

Terms for the Review, monthly, 128 pages, five dollars per annum. Semi-annual volumes three dollars each, handsomely FRANCE TAYLOR, Washington. dec 22-11dl:w